

## WILSON ACCEPTS DEFI OF GERMANY

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT BALTIMORE ON ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S ENTRY IN WAR.

### USE FORCE WITHOUT STINT

When Peace is Finally Declared the Strong and the Weak Shall Fare Alike—Declares Hun's Success in Russia Cheap Triumph.

Baltimore.—President Wilson came to Baltimore and formally opened the third Liberty loan drive with a review of 12,000 troops of the National Army from Camp Meade, Maryland, and a speech in the evening in the hall in which he was nominated for his first term as president.

The soldiers, tanned by the wind and sun, marched by the reviewing stand for nearly two hours, in formation that showed the effects of intensified training. A few months ago in civil life, they had been whipped into training in a manner that gave them the appearance of regulars in the service. The men were from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The troops marched to Baltimore from Camp Meade and marched back again. They comprised the Three Hundred and Fourteenth and Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, The Three Hundred and Fourth Field Signal Battalion, the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Hospital Company, the Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, the Three Hundred and Fourth Sanitary Train and a provisional machine gun company.

An airplane, piloted by O. M. Bounds and carrying as a passenger George Creel, which was bringing Liberty loan pamphlets to be scattered during the parade, was smashed when it attempted a landing, but neither of its occupants was hurt.

The president's declaration that nothing was proposed for Germany but justice was warmly applauded, as was his statement that Germany's course in Russia is a cheap triumph. The president's arrival had been the signal for a great demonstration. The hall was packed with about 15,000 persons.

The president's audience was plainly with him in his denunciation of Germany's military masters. It applauded his declaration that he is ready at any time to discuss a just peace sincerely proposed.

When the president declared that he accepted Germany's challenge and that force must decide the issue the audience arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes.

### IRISH CONVENTION OVER.

London.—The question of Ireland's future has reached a crucial stage with the announcement that the Irish convention has finished its work and decided upon a report to be made to the government. Premier Lloyd George declared when the convention was organized that if it agreed upon any plan it would be embodied in a bill and placed before parliament.

### British and Japs in Siberia.

Moscow.—The British as well as the Japanese have landed forces at Vladivostok. The local authorities had no warning of this action.

### CALL 150,000 MEN FOR DUTY

Second Increment of Great Draft Army Has Orders to Report at Camp April 26

Washington.—America inaugurated her second year of the great war with a call to service of 150,000 men.

Orders were sent out by the provost marshal general to every state asking their quotas be ready to move to camp between April 26 and May 1. The call includes 116,700 whites and 33,300 negroes—the largest single draft mobilization of the war.

The call laid grim phrases upon President Wilson's address in Baltimore when he answered in kind Germany's threat of peace by force. The order practically winds up the first draft in all states, including the South, where the movement of negroes has been delayed until warmer weather. And it fixes in April a stirring answer to the French and British appeal for more men. Between March 29 and May 1 just 252,130 men will have responded to the service call.

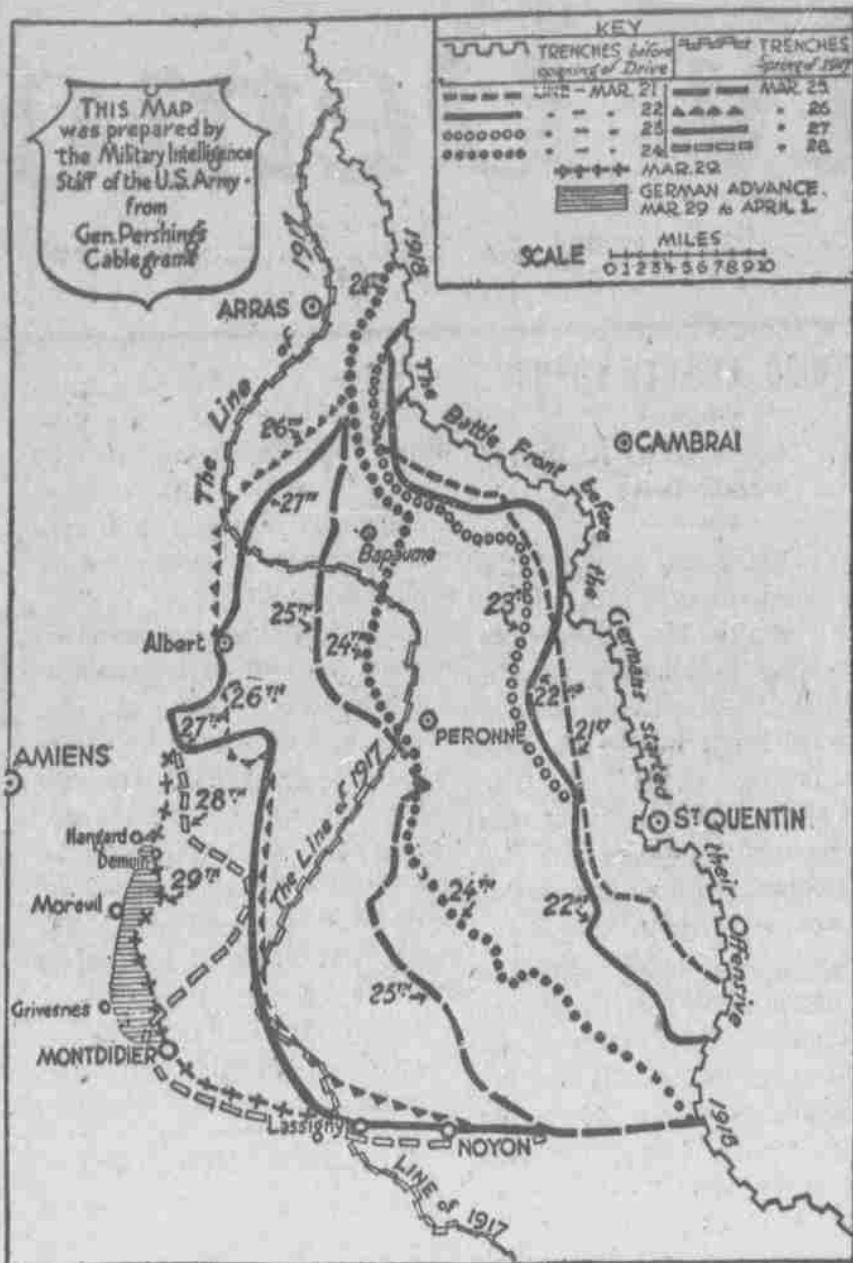
### Should Have Hanged the Count.

Newark, N. J.—Count von Bernstorff and his aides should have been hanged at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, Bishop Richard J. Cooke of Helena, Mont., declared in addressing the Newark Methodist Episcopal conference.

### Poincare Honors Menocal.

Paris.—President Poincare forwarded to President Menocal of Cuba the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the anniversary of America's entry into the war.

## RESULTS OF HUN DRIVE ON AMIENS



This map, prepared by the war department, shows the results of the big German drive against the British. They were stopped by the allies before reaching Amiens.

## HUNS ARE FACING GREAT SLAUGHTER

ALLIES HAVE GREAT BATTERIES IN RESERVE TO BATTER GERMAN'S TO PIECES.

### DRIVE DOOMED TO FAILURE

Paris.—The allied troops, well supported by heavy field artillery, have halted the Germans in their furious rushes to reach the railroad from Clermont to Amiens. The enemy's latest objectives were evidently to cut the railroad and take Amiens. In both of these he failed.

The allies, holding their ground firmly in many parts and counter-attacking successfully, have again caused the Germans enormous losses. The slight gains the enemy has made in the last few days give the allied high command no reason to fear, as they are considered here only the fluctuations of battle.

The Germans, notwithstanding their terrific losses, will not give up their attempt to break our lines nor will they realize that such an attempt is now doomed to failure. Both French and British at the present hold good positions in most parts dominating the German ones.

It is reported that some of the French heavy batteries have not been fired yet, so that should the Germans ever meet us within their range the battle will reduce itself to an absolute slaughter of the Germans. It is also said the Germans have brought up some naval guns with which they intend to bombard the railroad but this does not trouble the French or British.

### SURPRISE FOR HUN CAPTIVES

With the American Expeditionary Forces in France.—The saddest men in Northern France today are the boche inmates of a French prison camp back of the American lines and facing a road which for the last four days was filled with American soldiers being shifted in accordance with the plans for their participation in the struggle to the west. It was the first time the Americans used this particular road in force and the first time the boche prisoners had a chance to sight the boys in brown who have come to France to help end the Kaiser's reign of terror, and they are impressed and depressed.

Some of them had been captured within the last 20 days. They said they had been told not to fear the Americans, because the U-boats would never permit them to get to France. They expressed the greatest concern as they watched the long khaki lines of infantry and field artillery, and wanted to know how many Americans were in France and how many more were coming.

### Insult American Army Officers.

Stockholm.—The American and British army officers who recently visited Gen. Mannerheim, the Finnish White Guard leader, upon orders from their Stockholm legations, were insulted and threatened with personal violence by Finnish officers.

### Nuns Save All Patients.

Morristown, N. J.—Only by the heroic efforts of the nun nurses were 35 patients in All Souls' Hospital here saved when the structure was burned to the ground.

## AMERICANS READY TO SURPRISE HUNS

LOYD GEORGE SAYS AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR GREAT-EST HISTORIC EVENT.

### CONGRATULATE U.S. ON WORK

London.—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed the lord mayor of London on the occasion of a luncheon given to celebrate America's entry into the war saying:

"During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Premier Lloyd George's telegram, which was read to the assembled guests by the lord mayor, said:

"The decision of the American people that it was their duty to join in the great struggle of free people against the attempt of overwhelming despotism to establish its own universal dominion by military power was one of the most momentous events in history. During the past year they have been bending all their energies to the work of preparation. During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Americans Buy Hun Property. Washington.—Efforts of American stockholders to buy out German interests in important industries will receive the approval of this government.

Rushing Huns to French Front. Petrograd.—German troops are being transferred from the Odessa region to the front in France, it was learned here.

### INTERN ARMY INTERPRETER

Enemy Alien Discovered With Pershing's Forces Sent to American Internment Camp.

Hoboken, N. J.—The enforced return from France, whither he had managed to make his way with the American expeditionary forces, of an enemy alien who had succeeded in becoming interpreter at the headquarters of Gen. Pershing, became known when the man, Maurice von Seebach, was sent to Georgia for internment.

The internment of Von Seebach was ordered by Gen. Pershing. No other authority, it is understood, was consulted.

Von Seebach had been in the United States for 10 years and for 7 years of that time he had been in the United States army. The prisoner speaks German, English, French and Spanish. The dismissed soldier was sent to Fort Oglethorpe in company with 20 other men classified as dangerous enemy aliens.

### PENALTIES FOR SABOTAGE.

Senate and House Conferees Agree on Measure.

Washington.—Conferees of the senate and house agreed on a bill providing most severe penalties for destruction of war materials and for sabotage. Thirty years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill for acts which actually, or are intended, or which "there is reason to believe" are intended to injure or destroy war material.

## FIRST YEAR OF WAR COST \$9,000,000,000

MORE THAN HALF LOANED TO ALLIES, AND WILL EVENTUALLY BE PAID BACK.

### OVER ONE-THIRD FOR ARMY

Expenditures Were Only Two-thirds of Estimates Made by Officials. Now Spending Nearly a Billion a Month.

Washington.—Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States for the first year of war.

More than one-half has gone in loans to allies and will be repaid eventually; over one-third has been spent for the army and military establishment; one-tenth for the navy, and one-fifteenth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of this big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, and the balance has come from sales of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times costs between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Government expenses now are running about a billion dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies in this country.

Since the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, the government's actual expenditures have been more than \$9,800,000,000, but about \$800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the treasury classifies all outlays for operation of the government machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war, have been approximately \$5,084,000,000. Actual payments to allies amounted to about \$4,743,000,000.

Financial experts of the government calculate that the war has cost in dollars even more than the formal treasury figures show, on account of increased expenditures of many state and local governments under war conditions. They do not venture to estimate the aggregate of these expenditures, however. On the other hand, the war has resulted in innumerable economies, public, private and personal, enforced partly by rising costs and partly by organized economy movements.

### Egyptian Cotton in America.

Boston.—Nine thousand bales of long staple Egyptian cotton, valued at about \$4,500,000, or nearly a dollar a pound, was unloaded here for delivery to New England importers. It was the second large shipment to reach this port since July.

### Tennessean Injured by Bombs.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. W. Wotkins, 33, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., now of Pasadena, was fatally injured or crippled for life in an explosion of bombs which were lighted in celebration of Liberty Day in Los Angeles.

### LENROOT GOES TO SENATE

Republican Candidate Wins in Senatorial Race in Wisconsin by Wide Margin.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, of Superior, has been elected United States senator to succeed the late Paul O. Hastings, having defeated Joseph E. Davies, democrat, in the special election, by a majority estimated at more than 10,000 votes. Victor L. Berger, socialist, ran third, approximately 35,000 behind Davies, from the figures at hand. Similar returns indicate the election of Marvin B. Rosenberry, present incumbent, justice of the supreme court, over Charles H. Crownhart, a LaFollette leader, by more than 40,000. Both ran as non-partisans.

### Will Appraise German Docks.

Washington.—Former Gov. James F. Fielder of New Jersey and Edmund Wilson, formerly attorney general of New Jersey were appointed by President Wilson to appraise the German owned docks at Hoboken recently taken over by Alien Property Custodian Palmer.

### Two Ships Commandeered.

San Francisco.—The steamers Persia Maru and Seijo Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, have been commandeered by the Japanese government for the use of the United States shipping board.

### French Civilians to Russia.

Paris.—One thousand French civilians from the occupied districts of Northern France have been sent to Russia by the Germans and are being forced to perform hard labor.

## BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Democracy and Liberty Undergoing the Supreme Test.

Americans Face Great Duties in Providing Food Products and Aiding Our Soldiers and Our Allies in War.

(By HAPSBURG LIEBE of the Vigilantes.)

Democracy and Liberty are not always synonymous, perhaps, but they mean the same to us now, certainly. A military autocracy, after more than forty years of thorough and cunning preparation, a great part of it by means of weapons of our own invention, has thrust our Democracy and our Liberty into the crucible to test it out, to see whether it would hold good. They did not believe it would hold good, those Prussian militarists; they do not believe it yet. We believe it will, but our belief has been made up heretofore largely of egotism and blindness.

Democracy and Liberty, the world's with our own, is now undergoing the supreme test. Of course there is stress, and it is coming to the top rapidly. There is inefficiency, mismanagement, grave mistakes that even our national leaders have made; there has been some graft, no doubt; there has been some playing of politics; there has been profiteering, but all this is only the dross floating to the top of the crucible. We were never a military nation, you know. The biggest of our mistakes, I think, was in our shipbuilding program, but we were never a shipbuilding nation, either. However, this dross is all being cleared away.

Fully 60 per cent of the winning of this war depends upon us here at home. We have three great duties upon us now as we never had them upon us before—those of us who can grow food products must grow more than ever; we must all aid in the saving of foods, and especially wheat, meats, and sugar; and all of us who can, though it may necessitate some sacrifice, must buy these new Liberty bonds. Properly carried through, these three great duties will prove the overbalancing power in the winning of the war, beyond a doubt. The growing of great crops and the conservation of food, and the buying of Liberty bonds, quickly mean enough food for our soldiers and our allies, and enough ships to carry it. If we fail in this the die of destiny is quite likely to fall with its skull-and-crossbones upward for us; if we do not fail, then Democracy and Liberty will come out of the crucible covered with glory. The result is inevitable.

### WHO FIGHTS AT HOME? SAY IT!

(By ROLAND G. USHER, of the Vigilantes.)

We cannot fight a war and still do business as usual. This means you and not other people. You might as well come to it first as last. The war is unusual and we shall have to have unusual business to deal with it.

The gist of it is this: The nation has just so many hands and just so much energy—just so much raw material and labor. There are only 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year. We can make only so many things in a given time with a given supply of time and material. If we make some things we cannot make others. If we put sugar into candy to stuff idle women we cannot have jam to feed the soldiers. If we make autos for pleasure only, we cannot use that material, labor and energy for tanks and airplanes. If we burn the gasoline on Sundays, the boys in France cannot use it in battle.

The whole truth is that we must stop business as usual. And this is where you come in—you must stop spending as usual. Do it now. Put your money into gunpowder and not face powder; into tanks and not limousines; into food for the trenches instead of spending it in hotels and restaurants. But you cannot buy directly for the army. The government must do it. Give the government the money and BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

### Your Bond Buys Explosives.

Many farmers here in America have used giant powder or dynamite in blasting out stumps and rocks and in preparing a hillside for an orchard. Explosives are dangerous to handle and we all duck our heads and run when the charge is to be set off. Over in France today our sons are having the stuff hurled at them every minute of the day and night with an occasional volley of gas shells that choke and strangle to death and they don't dare run. With the boys looking death in the face over there, we can do no more than look the issue squarely in the face here at home and buy Liberty Bonds and see that they are provided with ammunition to return the Kaiser just as good as he is sending across to our trenches.

### Chinese Signal.

The Chinese do not beckon, as we do, with the palm of the hand turned up, the fingers curled and the index finger successively bending and straightening. They beckon with the fingers curled downward, sweeping the whole hand vigorously back and forth.

### Daily Thought.

Polliteness appears to have been invented to enable people who would naturally fall out, to live together in peace.

## CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

Matrimonial packages are not always what they are tied up to be.

SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL by keeping Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

When you bury an old animosity, never mind the gravestone.



Building-up for the Spring Attack at the Front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "rimply" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the wintertime, shut up within doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the cinders remain to poison the system—a clogging up of the circulation—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuralgia or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.

## HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and refreshes the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and foot-lice bunions.

The Plattburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 25c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

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By express, outer paying charges. POST PAID  
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TOMATO PLANTS—April 1st delivery  
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